THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

Amusemente To-day. American Institute Ealer Stating and Ricycle Rink.
Hijois Opera Masso-Orpicus and Eurysics. S.P. M.
Landace-Tip Mery Wer. S.P. M.
Daty's Phentre-The Country littl. SIS.P. M.
Grand Opera House-Slarps and Flats. S.P. M.
Rooter & Molit's Watt-Juggiting, Sc. S.P. M.
Modican Square Thentre-Alpine Roses. Sid.P. M.
New York Comedy Thentre-Contains. S.P. M.
New York Comedy Thentre-Contains. S.P. M.
Abbe's Garden-Ministrics. S.P. M. Albia's Garden—Minsteia. S.P. M.
People's Themtre—Le Voyage en Sulasa. S.P. M.
Star Themtre—Virginius. S.P. M.
Thentre—Conselue. Cardella's Aspirations. S.P. M.
Thentre—11to. S.P. M.
Tong Paster's Themtre—Variety. S.P. M. Union Square Thoutro—Separation. FP. M. Wallack's Thoutro—Lady Clare. FP. M. 3d Av. Theatre—Across the Continent. FF. M. Stb Av. Theatre—Princes ids. 5 P. M. 54th Mt. Theatre—The Member for Storam. 5 P. M.

Advertising Mates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, & nts to \$2.50, according to classification. WHERET, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Reducing the Surplus.

The surplus in the Treasury continues to be the objective aim of spendthrift legislators. Bills authorizing the erection of public buildings at different points in twenty-two States, and involving an initial expenditure of about four million dollars in round numbers, passed the Senate on Monday. There was not a word of dissent. In no case was there a record of the vote.

Senators of different States had by previous agreement arranged the distribution of spoils. The strictest constructionists and the professed friends of economy alike waived their accustomed objections, and were silent at this barefaced jobbery. Heretofore the practice has been to let

every scheme for a new public building stand upon its own merits and to give i separate consideration. Instructed by the experience in River and Harbor log rolling, the Senators representing twenty-two States and having forty-four votes, or a clear majority over the fullest opposition, arranged that the bills for public buildings should be called up one after the other on the same day and passed without a call of the yeas and nays. Individual responsibility was avoided by this method. The end was attained just as effectively as if the regular course had been pursued. Mr. VOORHEES acted as manager of the bills on this occasion, without representing the committee charged with such matters.

The Northern States thus favored were

Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island (twice), Wisconsin (twice), California, Illinois, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, and Maine. The Southern States were Texas (twice), South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia (twice), Arkansas, and Alabama. On the same day the Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives agreed to report bills which would add about half a million dollars to the aggregate of those passed by the Senate, and include three additional States, namely, Michigan, Delaware, and Tennessee.

As these bills must all go on the calendar of the House and be considered separately in Committee of the Whole, it will not be easy to make any such combination as succeeded in the Senate. If they could be lumped together and thus rally the votes of twentyfive States, there would be danger that the proposed scheme of spoliation might attract the votes needed to pass it.

In the present aspect of affairs, these pubhe buildings will get no appropriations for the next fiscal year. They must stand aside. There are better uses for the public money.

The New Relations of Russia to the Central Powers.

Since the preservation of the Czar's life has become the chief if not the sole aim of Russian stateeraft, the attitude of the Northern Empire toward the States of central Europe ing of armies and material of war on the line of the Vistula has been discontinued, and we now hear but little of the bitter opposition which but recently was offered by the agents and partisans of the Panslavic propaganda to the growth of Austrian influence in the Balkan peninsula. Gen. IGNA-TIEFF, the most zealous and astute promoter of Muscovite advance toward Constantino ple, has been invited to seek a new field for his activity in central Asia. At Berlin the representatives of the Czar are welcomed with effusive cordiality, and it is rumored that Prince BISMARCK looks with favor on the proposed meeting of the three Emperors, at which it is supposed a scheme of concerted action on the part of their respective Governments will be arranged.

It is possible, of course, that a revival of the league of the three Kaisers might have political results not contemplated by some of the authors of the movement; but the immediate end in view is unmistakable. To ALEXANDER III., whose life is a sleepless struggle to escape his father's fate, the traditional aims of Russia's foreign policy, the conquest of Constantinople and the overthrow of British power in India, must seem of trivial moment compared with the pro tection of the Czar's person from the assassin's hand. Nor is it likely that the aged ruler of Germany, who has so lately been exposed to grave peril at the hands of Hödel and Nobiling, or Francis Joseph of Austria, whose capital is infested with preachers and practitioners of political murder, would reject the suggestion that the tnost pressing business of Emperors just now is to keep themselves alive. The instinct of self-defence has prompted the recent steps toward cooperation on the part of the St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna Governments in the work of stamping out the miscreants who, under the pretext of redressing public wrongs, dishonor human nature and perpetrate the foulest crimes against society.

But the new type of scoundrelism, which advocates assassination as an instrument of political reform, cannot be extirpated by measures concerted in the three empires so long as fugitives accused of complicity in deeds, which but for the pretence of political motives would be universally recognized as atrocious murders, can find a secure asylum in France and England. From France, indeed, the joint pressure of Germany, Austria and Russia might, without much difficulty, extort the most rigorous measures against refugees described as Nihilists in St. Petersburg and as Socialists in Vienna, as well as against the native rogues who, under the name of Anarchists, have been allowed to proclaim their creed of plunder and destruction in Paris itself. England, however, notwithstanding the material change produced in public opinion by the operations of the socalled Invincibles and the malign activity of the dynamite conspirators, would still be likely to evince great reluctance toward abolishing or abridging the privilege of asylun heretofore given to all fugitives

whose alleged offences bore a trace of political intent, and not even withheld from the

Emperors to crush that bastard form of so

cialism which inculcates assassination, i

certain to miscarry in the absence of British

cooperation, we can understand the purport

of the covert threats lately levelled at the

United Kingdom by the semi-official German

press. Germany, we are told, would view

with indifference a movement of Russia

against India, and all the Continental powers,

it is further asserted, have reason to take

umbrage at Great Britain's ascendancy it

the Mediterranean, which has now been made complete by the occupation of Egypt.

Even France, it is suggested, may be pre

valled upon to join the three great powers in

casting off the shackles which England's mar-

itime supremacy and her chain of Island for

tresses have thrown around the Continent

That complaints and menaces like these have

no other purpose than to coerce Great Brit-

ain into refusing the boon of asylum to polit-

ical conspirators scarcely admits of doubt.

It is by no means in the interest of BISMARCK

and of the empire he has fashioned that

the power and prestige of Russia should be

doubled by the conquest of India; and no

one knows better than the German Chancel-

for that his implacable enemy, France, would

reap all the profit from any serious impair-

ment of England's strength in the Moditer-

ranean. The attempt, however, to secure

by a little artful pressure British co-

operation in the war on political assassing

is well timed, seeing that England is herself

on the eve of protesting against the harbor-

ing which the dynamite destructionists are

The New Post Route Law.

Both branches of Congress have passed by

large majorities, and the President has just

signed, an act consisting of a single sentence,

"That all public roads and highways, while kept up

Hitherto, Congress has every year busied

itself with framing and enacting a specific

Post Route bill, filled with petty details.

Probably no Senator or Representative who

ever asked that a particular road should be

put upon this list, found his request rejected;

and, in fact, there was never any reason for

rejecting it, since making a highway a post

route does not at all imply that the mail will

ever be carried over that route. There are

hundreds or thousands of such routes now

established by formal acts of Congress, on

which the Postmaster-General has never put

postal service, because the law requires him

best roads for that purpose.

what source it may come."

promptly enacted it.

to exercise his discretion as to which are the

The obstructive uselessness of the annual

Post Route bill was thus described by a mem-

"It involves a great deal of inbor and a great deal of

expense, and it has appeared to the committee to be an entirely unnecessary labor. We put upon these bills, in every case, every route that is offered, no matter from

When it was further explained that the

new law would merely extend to all public

highways the privileges already conferred

by section 3,964 of the Revised Statutes on

all plank roads and many others, Congress

The discovery of this short method of get-

ing rid of the annual Post Route bill led the

Senate to an inquiry whether analogous

general legislation could not be had on other

subjects; and as it chanced that just then a

brace of bills came up to change the names

of a Vermont bank and a Nebraska bank, a

resolution was at once adopted providing

some other process than legislation in Con-

gress when the specific names of national

banks require to be altered. The House

caught at the same idea, and a measure was

introduced there for imposing this routine

Congress is beginning to see that it will be

overwhelmed with neglected business of im-

portance if it undertakes any longer to trans-

act simple executive work, and the new Post

Route bill appears to indicate that it is

aroused to the need of revising its methods,

Governor Waller Does a Good Thing.

On Wednesday afternoon Governor Wal-

LER of Connecticut caused to be ejected from

his office a Democratic politician who was

using threats to enforce his demands. This

man and his friends, no doubt, have caused

the Governor considerable annoyance in the

ess discredit upon his administration. A

public officer is sure to be judged-some-

times unjustly-by the character of the asso-

ciates and advisers surrounding him. The

particular set from which Governor WALLER

has detached himself by the vigorous action

reported in yesterday's papers, have been

oud in asserting their influence with the

present State Administration; and the Gov-

ernor himself gave some color to their asser-

tions by nominating one of them for a post

The only true course in dealing with men

of a certain stamp is that which Mr. WALLER

in the New York Herald. "Leave this office

at once!" The man hesitated, and by the

Governor's orders he was immediately eject-

No act of Mr. WALLER's since he was in-

augurated is more creditable to his firmness

and good sense. He has probably gained the

respect of every reputable citizen of Connect-

leut, whother Democrat or Republican. He

has shown that he knows how to correct a

mistake in his estimate of the character of

his associates. He has got rid of an uncom-

monly bad lot of camp followers. They will

probably turn to and abuse him roundly

now, but Mr. WALLER can stand that better

than the suspicion that he possesses their

Excessive Railroad Debts.

Among the bills lately introduced into the

Legislature we notice one brought into the

Assembly by Mr. Husted to repeal sections

These sections relate to the action of rail-

oad officers in permitting their companies

to contract or incur excessive debts. The

"An officer, stockholder, or agent of any railway cor

oration in this State who knowingly incurs or assents to or has any agency in contracting or incurring a debt

y or on behalf of such corporation exceeding its means

available for the payment thereof, and of all its debts

reviously contracted or incurred, then in possession r under its control and belonging to it, including its

tock subscriptions taken in good faith and available

The succeeding section excludes from the

operation of the foregoing provisions any

loan which an incorporated railway com-

pany in New York is expressly authorized

to make over and above its available means

In the absence of any statement from Mr.

HUSTED on the subject, it is not easy to see

why these two sections should be repealed.

Of course, the second must go if the first is

to be abrogated; but what is there objection-

able in the first? The Board of Railroad

Commissioners in their annual report rec-

ommended changes in a number of statutes

and exclusive of its real estate, is guilty of a misde

language of section 607 is as follows:

507 and 608 of the Penal Code.

of honor and responsibility.

ed by a stalwart clerk.

and is learning how to legislate.

task on the Comptroller of the Currency.

ber of the Senate Post Office Committee:

and maintained as such, are declared to be post routes

which reads as follows:

believed to have found in the United States.

affairs, but we recollect no mention of these provisions of the Penal Code. accomplices of ORSINL Since, then, the united effort of the three Why does Mr. HUSTED want them repealed?

The Coming Debate. The decline of the lyceum lecture system in this country, while it has brought relief

relating to railroads and their business and

to many cars impatient of windy commonplaces, is in one respect a matter for regret There is reason to suspect that several cores of members of the present House of Representatives have prepared elaborate speeches on the Tariff, exhibiting that great question in all of its multifarious phases and from every possible point of view. These speeches are all too good to be thrown away. No doubt they are, without exception, logical, incisive, full of well-digested information, and rhetorically elegant to a degree The respective authors are bound to deliver

them as soon as an opportunity occurs. What a pity that the lyceum lecture coes not flourish as of old! Then all Congressmen who have written speeches upon the Tariff, might hold them until the lyceums were in full blast next winter, and those who wanted to hear them might pay their money and go. And joy go with them!

Will He?

Will GROVER CLEVELAND sign the Roose-VELT bill? Will be agree that the next Mayor of New York city shall enjoy the authority of an autocrat, a dietator?

We don't believe it. Mr. CLEVELAND is likely to have prejudices in favor of popular democratic rule even for this unlucky town. We care little for the Board of Aldermen. We have no doubt that it would be easy to find a more disinterested, capable, and patriotic body of men. Apolish the Aldermen if you like, or elect that Board by general ticket. But the deficiencies or the misdeeds of the Aldermen afford no reason why all the powers of government should be confided to the hands of a despot with the title of Mayor. Common sense is a good thing in municipal administration as well as elsewhere, and

common sense is left out of sight in this

Mr. John S. Wise soulems. His colored constituents are naturally wroth with him on necount of his distinction between social and political recognition. Accordingly, he has revised his remarks, but not his opinions. He longs to add to his remarks a denial of what he said as to his discriminating between the white and the colored members of the Legislature. "I have always," says this pitifully wriggling champion of colored Virginia, "treated an official call upon me, by whomsoever made without any discrimination whatever, and always expect to do so." How true this state-ment is appears in Mr. Wise's revision of his

offensive remarks: "A black member of the Legislature came to consider as to positive. You would have thought that, betto member of the Legislature, he would now gone to: from door, but he went to the kitchen, his mother being the cook, and sent up his message, and I went to thack yard."

Mr. Wish should apply for a change of name. Revise his confessions as he will, they are too frank.

Ex-Postmaster JAMES expressed the belief yesterday, in his testimony before the SPRINGER committee, that President GARFIELD's assassination was due to the course he took in regard to the Star route contracts. Mr. James does his best and means well, but he is, after all, only an indifferent apologist for GUITEAU.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, conducts a sort of private polling place in its columns, and from the preferences which the voters express there it would seem that Pennsylvania is crying aloud for Brother BLAINE and will spare him not, much as he wants to be spared. Probably Brother BLAINE will not let the Press come into his house, for the Press ballot boxes are full of his One man even professes a "devotional" attachment to him, and FRED ANNE, Jr., a Philadelphia prophet, thus consults the omens and glances into the future:

"To day one year hence James 4: Blains will be sworn in as President of the United States of America. "Manes 4." Will Brother BLAINE be able to finish his annals by that time? There is no use in kicking against the prophets.

One of the modest demands upon the Treasury which has been reported adversely by the committee having charge of it is that of a hospital steward who, while in a Confederate prison, nursed several Union officers, and now wants \$10,000 for that service. This petitioner is apparently only one of many who have heard that there is a great surplus in the Treasury. and are racking their brains for an excuse to get a share of it. As long as Congressmen obligingly introduce these preposterous claims, past; they have certainly brought more or there will be applicants enough to make them.

There has been just reason to reproach the alendar of late, and to say to the revolving months that there is mighty little good in them. February was bad enough, with its perpetual rains and floods and wet feet, but March seems resolved to surpass the atrocities of its redecessor, and give the world up to woo and influenza. For nose-nipping blasts, deliberate frigidity and fleres discomfort, unnecessary snow, elaborate icicles, and a settled purpose o nag mankind, the present month of March is equal to the most violent of its ancestors, and everybody knows the family has no good name. Yet of such dreary days a distinguished took on Wednesday. "You secundrel!" he rhapsodist had the impudence to write as of exclaimed, according to the account printed the time

When March makes sweet the weather With duffodi and starling." There is no use in this country for starling except as a rhyme for darling, which is what he rhapsodist uses it for. There is no use at all for the present variety of March.

Complaint has been made that by the pubication of the list of dealers whose samples of alleged butter had been subjected to analysis by Dr. Love, the State analyst, injury has been done to the business of those who were re ported to have sold adulterations for the real

That is their lookout. THE SUN has no desire to injure anybody's business. The reporter's notes of the proceedings of the Senate Committee on Public Health were carefully compared with the official list furnished to the committee, and if dealers sell oleomargarine, butterine, suine, bosh butter, or whatever the adulterated article may be called, for genuine outter, they must take the consequences.

We respectfully refer all such complainants o the Senate Committee on Public Health at

Albany. Interesting Reflections from Indiana.

From a Private Letter. Understand once for all that - (Repubilean) is a light weight in politics—even lighter than Joe McDonaid. McDonaid could beat him before the people in Indiana today, though it is troe that anybody could beat Joe McDonald for the Presidency before the people

We want a President who can and will stop the cor uption in high and low places in the Government, and do it effectually -not wink at it, or, still worse, aid and

If the committees in the Congress of the United State on expenditures in the public departments would do their duty, an alarming state of affairs in the public service would be developed. The next President must be

An Inquirer About Free Trade. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It has een estimated that the wool growers of Ohio lost \$1,000,000 on the crop of wool raised in 1983, or about five cents per jound. Now, there are about \$4.55 men in the state of this engaged in raising wood, making an average loss of \$40 per man on account of the reduction of the tariff on wood. How would it be in case of also little free trade; would not the wood and iron interests be crushed or irreparantly damaged? Would you advise free trade in view of the attitude of Europe on our meat products? Orro Lax. ive cents per pound. Now, there are about 40,000 met

MID. WEEK BOMOES.

There are unmistakable indications that France is getting into a very critical condition. Her Government is nearer the grasp of the mob than it ever was before; her financial position was never worse; the last loan was fallure, and is selling at a discount; the Mada-gascar and Tonquin expeditions cost her millions upon millions, while thousands upon thousands of hungry workmen at home are clamoring for Government works and the expulsion of Swiss, Bolgian, German, and Italian to the French capital by the higher wages of Paris ever since Napoleon and Morny began to Haussmannize the great city. The republican Government never had the courage to change the policy of pacifying the mob results of this fatal blunder are becoming more and more apparent. M. Leon say and M. Ferry were probably the only two men of power in France who understood the situation. They have been warning the Assembly all the time, but the fatal issue is not to be averted. The financial world outside perceives it well, and the increased rate of discount at the Bank of England, and the reluctance of the small as well as big capitalists to subscribe to the last French loan, show distinctly the degree of mistrust with which moneyed men view the situawould have been over by this time if the workingmen's question had not taken the alarming aspect it now wears, and if the revenues of the country did not decrease as fast as they do. It is a significant fact that the Government did not dare to publish the returns of the revenues before the subscription to the loan was over. and that instead of giving tas it had always done before) precedence to small installment subscribers to the loan, it took up first of all the subscriptions paid in full.

Our silver question becomes as much a subject of interest abroad as it is here. In London the course of the money market has been ab-normal. High and low rates for money are wont to succeed each other there with as great regularity as the tides. But during the past year everything seems to have gone askew. The causes which have led to the present high rate of discount in London are, after all, not far to seek. Germany demonstized silver: we resumed specie payments: Italy did the same thing, and now Australia, instead of exporting gold as she has hitherto done, asks for gold in return for her wool and wheat. London is beyond all question the monetary centre of the world. Even the American merchant who buys a cargo of tea in China pays for it with a bill on some London house, and now we find this clearing house of the world short of specie. Since the resumption of specie payments here the products of our mines have been retained here. The yield of the Russian mines has been gobbled up by Germany, since her return to monometallism, and now Austrails, the land of gold, ships no longer any precious metal, but asks the centre of the financial world to send her bullion with which to pay her the cost of her progress. The illadvised idiots who are tinkering with our ilnancial interests at Washington at the present moment ought to look into the world's financial condition. Had they done so some years ago we should never have been burdened with our legal-tender dollar, whose motto is,

In God we trust-for the other 15 cents." The wedding of old Bull Run Russell at the Church of the Piace d'Eylan was a great social event in fashionable foreign circles of Paris. His bride is a maiden of mature age and of a very old family of Bologna. She reolces in the name and title of the Countess Malvezzi. As far back as the sixteenth century the Malvezzie were dividing the rule of logna with the Bentivoglies, and one of Mrs Russell's ancestors was Spanish ambassador at the Court of Charles I. of England. The bride is by no means rich; her younger sister is professor of singing at the Sacre-Cour.

Poor Princess Beatrice, whose duli life of drudgery sticks out of every line of Queen Victoria's silly new book, seems to be still in hope that Parliament will again take up the Deceased Wife's Sister bill and allow her to marry the widower of her sister Princess Alice the Grand Dake of Hesse. Cynical Britishers remark that the best argument in favor of sanctioning the marriage with a deceased wife's sister is that the husband gets in this way only one mother-in-law instead of two.

The New York Stock Exchange seems to have made up its mind to suppress the bucket shops, which have so far survived all the attacks made upon them. By way of a preliminary measure a new arrangement is to be made for the use of the ticker, and the bucket shops are to be deprived of their present facilities of obtaining immediate Stock Exchange quotations. There are people who argue that it is a mean piece of business on the part of so wealthy a corporation as the New York Stock Exchange to attempt to suppress petty stock gambling, while its own only aim is to encourage big gambling. Prima facie it seems that people arguing in that way are perfectly right. A citizen of a free country has as much right to speculate in ten share lots as in a hundred or a thousand share lots. If stock gambling is immoral let it be stopped altogether; if it is not the smallest bucket shop has as much right to carry on business as the largest Wall street firm. Otherwise we shall come to the condition of affairs which exists in England, where, if a poor man throws dice or tosses a penny for drinks in a barroom, everybody present, including the landlord can be arrested fined and sent to prison, while thousands of pounds sterling are nightly lost and won at the fashionable clubs.

This is one way to look at the question, but there is a reverse to the medal, which requires to be looked at to be appreciated. The basement of the building extending from 40 and 42 Broadway to 51 and 53 New street is full of bucket shops. Hundreds of shabby-looking. haggard-faced human beings are all day long gambling there in what is called "fractiona lots" of stocks, grain, provisions, and everything else. The stench and filth of these pinces during business hours are indescribable. Negroes, old women, and children are selling sandwiches, ples, and rotten apples The gamblers are all abie-bodied, stolid-looking men who ought to be capable of earning a decent living at legitimate business. But they eem all to prefer sitting there watching the blackboards as eagerly as the broken-down gambiers out West watch a keno game. Probably haif of the transactions are made with the proceeds of pawned watches, earrings, and Sunday clothes. It is a pity that such men as Matthew Arnold and Lord Coloridge were not taken to these places. They would probably have had something quite instructive to say on the subject of the influence of the bucket shop upon American civilization.

There is a movement on foot among a number of wealthy young New Yorkers interested in horse racing to start a steeplechase club. It has always been the opinion of true lovers of horse racing that steeplechasing as it exists now is no true sport. It breeds the biggest swindling opportunities, and a large number of the best jumpers belonging to private gentlemen are now kept out of the steeplechase field because the owners do not wish to have any-thing to do with the men who practically con-trol steeplechasing. Cubs of that kind are be-coming very fashlonable in Europe, and that of Auteuit is quite famous. It is to be hoped that the one projected here will have the suc-cess it deserves.

A Cry from Kentucky for Help.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our town for the third time—three years in succession—is sub merged by the overflow, the water standing some sever nohes higher than was ever known before. While at its highest a terrific wind storm swept over our town almost annihilating it. Our people who were suffering for food and clothing received Government and State aid to relieve immediate distress. But our streets are filled with drift and wrecked

houses. Our sidewalks, crossings, and bridges are de-stroved. Our people are unable to stand a tax. Our treasury is without funds. If your people can, without injury to themselves, contribute something to our as sistance, it will be judiciously applied and remembered with grateful hearts. Address D. A. Brooks, Jr., Presi dent Town Council, Caseyville, Ky. Respectfully yours D. A. BROOKS, Jr., President. Attest: C. C. Ross, Clerk.

DIPLOMATIC DISTINCTIONS.

The Half Breeds Want the Russian Mission. WASHINGTON, March t .- The mission to St. Petersburg, recently made vacant by the death of Mr. Hunt, is in great demand among the politicians. It belongs to the first class, and the salary is \$17,500 a year. The place may be called ornamental, for there is no business at St. Petersburg that a Secretary of Legation or an average Consul could not transact just as

well as an Envoy Extraordinary. The Half Breeds claim that they have been badly treated in the distribution of the diplomatic and consular offices by the present Administration. They point, but not with par-ticular pride, to Motton in France, who was appointed by Garfield, Taft in Austria, Fish in Brussels, Young in China, Hoffman in Denmark, Sargent in Germany, Aster in Italy, Phelps in Peru, Daggett at the Hawaiian Isiands, Francis in Portugal, Cramer in Switzerland, and others, as illustrating the partiality extended to one faction of the party.

Hence the Half Breeds insist that they are

entitled to the Russian mission. In the present confused condition of things here, this domand is likely to be pigeon-holed. Secor Robeson has long been anxious to go abroad with an official commission. The bad odor which attaches to his name would discredit any President who ventured to gratify his ambition, even if there was not the certainty of a decided opposition to the appointment in the Senate.

This place will either be filled promptly or it will be left open until after the meeting of the Chicago Convention for the benefit of the Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, who will drawhalf of a Minister's pay while acting as

chargé d'affaires. Procrastination is a constitutional characteristic of the President. He postpones action until the last possible moment, and sometimes too long for his own good. This quality has become more marked since he has been seriously presented as a candidate for the nomination at Chiengo. Many important offices are now vacant, and have been so for months, on account of the President's indisposition to offend opposing interests, or to prefer one set

of friends over another set.

The President may remember the experience of Louis XIV., who said, "Every blue ribbon I have given away made one ungrateful and eleven disappointed persons." Hence it is not improbable that the Russian mission may remain unfilled for months, unless a sudden de-cision should be made to relieve a pressure ure to increase daily while the vacancy exists

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR PITTSBURGH.

The general scheme devised by Mr. H. H. Richardson for the county buildings in Pittsburgh has been adopted, and he has been commissioned to mature the plans and superintend the work. The Court House proper will occupy one entire block and the sail and yards another. the two being connected by a bridge of masonry crossing the intervening street. They are to be of fire-proof construction, the outer walls of rough granite.

The design aims to overcome, as far as practleable, the poculiar difficulties presented in the local atmosphere to the satisfactory light-ing and ventilating of the numerous court cooms and offices required. Pittsburgh being the focal point of the great iron and bitumiious coal region of western Pennsylvania, and lying within an amphitheatre of hills, its air is generally thick with floating soot, and it is often impossible to read or write in the middle of a room which elsewhere would be well lighted throughout. For the same reason, the difficulty common in court rooms of avoiding a suffocatingly close air, except by dangerous draughts through open windows, is greatly aggravated. To meet the first difficulty, Mr. Richardson advises an ingenious arrangement, not to be briefly described without drawings, but of which the result is that at least two sides of every court room are to be formed mainly of glass, and will receive light on one side from a broad street, and on the other from a court hav-

ng a breadth of nearly 100 feet. The ventilating plan is in effect an adaptation of the system successfully used in deep mines. A tower is to be erected 250 feet in height the top of it reaching the elevation of the low hills that surround the city, and reaching above the ordinary stratum of the smoke. From this elevation a strong current of pure, or comparatively pure, air will be drawn downward by a sucking apparatus worked by powerful ongines in the jail building. Brought to the basement, this upper air is to be cleansed by washing and filtering, and thence, warmed when necessary, it will be passed by numerous inlets and outlets through every room of the two buildings. It is imposlible to provide against the inde pidity of ordinary political appointments, but experience of many large hospitals and prisons as well as mines and manufactories, shows that with an adequately large apparatus of this description, and honest and disciplined service, a perfectly wholesome atmosphere can be

maintained. To escape the disfigurement from deposits of soot, so offensive in all finely wrought exterior architecture in most English towns, projecting string courses, cornices, and elaborate capital and carvings are to be avoided, and the architectural beauty of the buildings will depend on their main outlines on the massing and nocentuation of the features representing their various leading purposes, and on the relation of their window openings to the solid parts. Mr. Richardson undertakes that the cost of the buildings shall not exceed \$2,000,000, and his success in completing the new Court House in Albany within his original estimate gives value o his assurance in this respect. The result in his hands is likely to be a monumental work of art of a high and distinctive character. The architectural style is described as a free adap-

tation of the Romanesque type. We congratulate the citizens of Pittsburgh on having secured the services of a man of genius like Mr. Richardson.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. Carlislo paid Mr. Ranney a high compliment near the close of the last Congress by telling him to his face that he considered him the ablest lawyer on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Ranney, having for some time regarded Mr. Car lisic as the most distinguished lawyer among the Dem-gratic members, was able to cordially return the compliment then and there.

A few minutes afterward they were seated together in

the House restaurant partaking of cold tes Foreign Phrases in Newspapers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your sone of Sanday last you give us "A few words with a ritic." They are instructive, and set one to thinking. Refore some one else gets the floor allow me a few words. They are suggestions merely, and yet of value, i refer to the habit of the press generally in quoting sentences in French, Spanish, Latin, &c. If is exceedingly amonying to follow an article of interest, and, when reaction the crowning contion, the point of points, to reach the form of the words of moderation. We are estimated the foreign which we do not understand, we are estimated from the interest, but not asymptotic content of the saverage reader. If there is anything required that cannot be said in the English innuisage, leave it massait but if such quotations must be used always follow them by a translation in English. To the good taste and the good judgment of Fas Sus, be it said, the compaints on this point are few. Refore some one else gets the floor allow me a fev

Holman and Enton. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I read with

great pleasure in a recent issue of Tax Sys. the name of ex-Senator Win. W. Eston of Connecticut suggested as a good candidate for President, and reiterate the semi-ments of the writer at Washington.

The Democratic party can it afford in the coming cam-paign to present the mainer of any other than men of string converting. It Mr. Ration could be induced to accept the second place on the theket, with Holman at the tend, the bennet ratio-party would carry the States of New York New Lersey, Massachusetts, and connecticut and other recommendation of the American inde-tory tunivocal on the annals of American inde-pendence.

Thus, F. Railly, good candidate for President, and reiterate the senti-

BROOKLYN, March 4. Tilden Forever. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your lead-

ing editorial in your issue of to-day gives voice to the prevailing sentiment of the thinking voters of the Dem-ocratic party. Samuel J. Tilden is the only man who bas carried the Democratic party to victory since the voters born in 1838 have had an opportunity of maxing their selection for the Chief Magierrae of the republic. If the National Convention of the Democratic party will give us Tilden as the candidate, the enthosism of 1870 which carried him to the front door of the White House, which carried him to the front pairs in 1885. He is safe upon the tariff as upon everything else.

Ricasan H. McDonnatt. ALL DAY LONG.

Mr. Evarts Talks to the Surrogate Until the Darkness Shute bim Off.

When the Hon. William Maxwell Evarts had divested himself of his overcoat and venerable tile in Surrogate Rollins's court yester-day he unlocked his handsome gold-rimmed giasses, adjusted them, and, gazing deliberately down upon the monument of testimony and notes that loaded the long table and belonged to the Stokes will case, observed:

'Let me see where I stand." It took him some time. He began finally with another anecdotal comment upon Mr. tokes's alleged absent-mindedness. He related a story of Beauclerk, the famous conversationalist, and the friend of Dr. Johnson. Mr. Evarts said that Beauclerk, having invited friends to a big dinner, went up stairs to dress for the occasion. When he got there he imagined, in a sudden lapse of memory, that he had gone there to go to bed, and he promptly disrobed and retired. When the servent went

to the room to announce the arrival of the guests he found the host sound asseep and oblivious of his engagement to entertain them. The Surrogate laughed with the rest. Floating with sparkling and extended comment upon the huge river of testimony. Mr. Evarts at the end of two hours said this:

ment upon the huge river of testimony, Mr. Evarts at the end of two hours said this:

We now come to a date when the able heat of Jersey, combined with its mosquifoes moves those who have the goed forms to be able to heldigs in lixtury to migrate to Newyort. It was, as your flower may remember, the lat of August.

Shortly afterward Mr. Evarts got hold of a prescription among the notes. "Now." he said. "we come to a prescription. It is concealed in Latin, as is the custom. But," he added exuitantly, that veil can be ponetrated. Here it is: First, there is agent—that's water. Next, spirites Framenti. Well, that's simply good old corn whiskey. Then there is tincture of menth, ciri. What's that? That's spearmint. That, your Honor, is what we put in a sherry cobbler or a mint julip. After that there is old of peppermint concealed under the Latin disguise of Ol, menth, piper, and finally some anisoned oil and pulverized potash. Now, what is the application we have of this combination? Here it is: "One teaspoonful every hour." What a dose! What a dose to give a man who is described by the contestants as so habitually soaked with stimulants as to be on the verge of delirium tremens. One teaspoonful. Pshaw!"

When the twilight began to gather, Mr. Evarts aloned at his unexplanted him of notes and

Inl. Pshaw!"

When the twilight began to gather, Mr. Evarts glanced at this unexhausted pile of notes and said: "I have here, your Honor, a quantity of material that the necessary limitation of human faculty and human patience demand the sacrifice of." sherings of. This seemed to indicate that he was going to stop, but it was quite dark before Mr. Evarts concluded. It is thought that Mr. Bangs will speak to-day.

DR. M'COSH TO THE SIUDENTS.

He Recommends Them to Lay their Griev. ances Hefore Four Lawyers.

PRINCETON, March 5 .- The Rev. Dr. Mc losh was not in town when the students' charges against the faculty were published and distributed, and this morning he met his class in philosophy for the first time since his return. At the close of his lecture he said he was astonished at the charges, and complained that the students should have seen him before complaining of the faculty or its representative. Dean Murray. The students accordingly sent, this evening.

a committee of six to the President's house to

The students accordingly sent, this ovening, a committee of six to the President's house to present the charges. The session lasted an hour. None of the students will diving what took place. Dr. McCosh said after the meeting:

"I questioned every one of the young men, and they could not substantiate the charges. This is proof to me that they are only scapegoats. The men who are at the bottom of the charges keep themselves in the background. These young men know nothing of the matters complained of, and they hadn't the skill to excape my questions. I told them so, and so I am free to tell you."

What is the faculty going to do about it?"

Dr. McCosh was asked.

"Nothing." he repoiled, "but the Board of Trustees will do something. I advised these young gentlemen that there were three doors open to them, namely, my own door, that of the faculty, and that of the Board of Trustees. The faculty can meet every one of the charges with two or three wilnesses. We could do so to-morrow, but we shall not interfere. I told the young men to take their charges before four well-known lawyers among the trustees, and I suppose they will do so. The four lawyers are Judge Nixon of the United States District Court in Trenton, Judge Green of the Superior Court in Trenton, Judge Heckarter of Newark, and Henry M. Alexander of Alexander & Green of New York. These gentlemen will take testimony. I suppose, and their decision will be linal. I suspese, however, that the first thing they will do will be to tell the students that they ought to refer the matter to the faculty nud abide by their decision. What will be dore in that event I do not know."

Students in the senior class say the committee went to the President's house as a matter to the faculty nud abide by their decision, they aftern because the members were intimately concerned in the abuses complain

MR. ARNEAUX'S FEW REMARKS. He Tells his Brother Journalists why the

Colored Folks Need an Organ. A meeting of colored journalists was held vesterday afternoon at 102 West Thirty-seventh street to complete arrangements for starting an independent journal in the interest of the colored people. The Secretary of the meeting has sent to The SUN office these minutes of the

proceedings: "Mr. C. F. Lawson introduced Mr. J. A. Arneaux, who made these fow remarks:

"displayans: I feel proud indeed to have the bener of standing in the midst of so intringent an assemblage. I feel prouder still to have the genous opportunity of expressing my opinion of the condition of the American negro. (Applance: I have often been asked to join in different movements, but have turned a deaf ear to them on neconal of their becular nature. But when this emisject was broached to me, I could not help specially in the condition of the amount of the peculiar nature. But when this emisject was broached to me, I could not help specially in the condition of the condition Mr. C. F. Lawson introduced Mr. J. A. Arpreparing voir prospectus, which, by your permission, I will read. In this document I have endeavored to clearly set forth my views and feelings upon this hostics.

"Mr. Arneaux then read from a sheet of Manila paper, planned off into the form of a four-page newspaper, with six columns on each page, a leader setting forth in strong terms the encumbered position of the colored people.

"The services of Mr. Areanux were then secured as the permanent editor. The paper will be called the Negro-American, and will make its first appearance on April 5."

CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR LATROBE

BALTIMORE, March 5 .- The State Senate

He is Accused of Being Controlled by the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad.

to-day adopted an order appointing a committee of five to investigate charges of maifeasance in office against Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Mayor of Baltimore. The charges are preferred by Gen. George S. Brown, President of the Democratic City Convention and the head of the well-known banking house of Alex. Brown & Sons, and Wm. Keyser, Chairman of the Demo cratic City Executive Committee. They claim that Mayor Latrobe admitted to them last month that he couldn't reappoint City Col-lector Taylor because he had promised Robert Garrett, Vice-President of the Baitimore and Onio Railroad Company, to give the position to Edwin Higgins. Latrobe asked Brown and Onio Railroad Company, to give the position to Edwin Higgins. Latrole asked Brown and Keyser to induce Garrett to release him from the promise. He admitted that Garrett contributed \$12.000 to the expenses of Latrole's election, with the understanding that Higgins should get the position. The charge causes a great sensation here, as it is considered to be a confirmation of the report so often current that Latrole was running his administration in the interest of the Battimore and Ohio Railroad. Messrs. Brown and leyser are not politicians, never having been connected prominently with their party until the Latrole campaign. It was generally understood at the time that they went into the campaign on misserpresentations of Ring members who talked civil service reform, but wanted the aid of the two men to give respectability to the canvass.

White Deer Captured in the Adirondacks Johnstown, N. Y., March 5.-An old guide from the Lake Picasant country says that three white deer have been captured in the Adirondacks. Two were caught by William Courtney, an old hunter, in the deep snow near Piacoo Lake. One was a good-sized doe, accommanced by her favor. A tenther of Courtney caught, in the same way, a full-sized white back. The favor has died, but the other two animals are deing well. They are on exhibition, and excit nuter interest month hunters

Mr. Poliock's Unprofitable Office.

James B. Pollock, Treasurer of the village of Port Richmond, is required to give \$40,000 bonds. He re-ceives no salary. The fees of his office last year amount-ed to \$1.50 which cost \$fity casts to collect.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. John Morley having, in one of bis

books, persisted in spelling God with a small g. a review-er spell Morley with a small m.

-Peter Mitchell was long noted, at Charlesown, Ind., for keeping his expenditures rigidly within

orty cents a day. He has left \$40,000. -According to the London Truth, sherry is going out of favor, and the only wince really largely consumed in England are claret and champague.

-The pleasure trip to British Columbia which the Marquis of Lorne took while he was Gov-ernor-General of Canada cost the Dominion the sum of \$10.871.

-The Sunday Breakfast Association of Philadelphia has given in five years Sunday breakfasts to 37,898 persons. At the close of each meal religious service is held.

-Lytton Sothern, the son of the dead Dundreary, is said to have inherited some of the taient along with the plays of his father, and his Dundreary is being tried in the small towns of New England. -A collection of about one hundred and

thirty pastels and sketches by M Cluseret, the General of the Commune, are now on exhibition at Paris in the Galerie Vivienne. Gen. Cluseret was a resident of this eity for some years.

-A wine comp. lition was opened at Rome

on Feb. 16, in which 124 growers took part. The com-petitor who is decided to have produced the best sparking white wine capable of being substituted for cham e will receive a gold medal presented by the King. -Lord Tennyson is to be introduced by Earl Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, and the Duke of Argyll. as being the two peers nearest to the Queen, to his place in the House of Lords. It is stated that the Queen has

expressed an eager intention to confer on him the Garter at the first fair opportunity. He will be the first post who has worn the blue ribbon. -The Dashaway Association was original-In the Passianway Association was originately formed in san Francisco to advance the temperance cause. After reducing its membership to 68 the property was sold and the resulting \$72,000 divided. The members had no moral right to the money with which this property was bought, it having been raised by general antacription, and the matter is to be tested in the courts.

-The Russian army consists of: Generals. staff, and superior officers, 28,076, and men, 839,145; it all, 804,219. The following is the distribution of the main force among the great military districts: St. Fetersburg, 82,470 men; Finland, 13,445; Wilna, 104,306; Warsaw, 110,287; Kief, 50,084; Odessa, 63,438; Kharkoff, 63,146; Moscow, 84,535; Kazan, 30,836; Cancassus, 98,856; Eastern Siberia, 17,038, and Turkestan, 26,679.

-At the recent dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris there was much laughter when M. de Lesseps mentioned that on his first visit to England the publisher who brought out the report of his meetings charged, as the first item of his bill, "250 for attacking the book in order to make it succeed." "Since then," observed M. de Lesseps, "I have been at tacked gratuitously, and have got on without paving -A correspondent writes to the Pall Mall

Gueste: "There is one fault in the Queen's book not ye noticed (for which surely the publishers should be held responsible). The color also ought to have been brown, And that journal, in answer, says; "Our corresponden may not be aware that the elegant cover was specially designed by the Princess Beatrice. But we print his suggestion nevertheless, which may not be too late fo the next edition."

-French Guiana, about one-fourth the size of France, had but 27,000 population in 1807, and is 1881 this had dwindled down to 19,000, exclusive of cox victs and garrison. The area cultivated steadily dimin ishes, but in 1881 gold was mined to the amount of \$1,132,000. Neither British nor Dutch Guiana is flour ishing, but they are more so than French Gulana. Capital and labor are both conspicuously absent in the last.

The late Mr. Hayward, the famous London diner out, was, according to the London Truth, a most exacting critic both of the conception and or the xecution of a dinner; and if the menn did not pleas him, or if the dishes were not to his taste, he was apt to express his dissatisfaction very loudly. Once at Dud brook Lady Waldegrave was quite angry with him be cause he amused the company at the dinner table with vivacious criticisms on her cook's performances, and on the evident lack of supervision in the kitchen. same soup three days running, and what fifthy stuff

-According to the latest statistical returns published by the French Government, the population of Algeria at the end of the year 1881, included only 232,737 persons of French origin. There was a further non Mus sulman population of 225,609, composed as follows: 114,320 Spaniards, 35,665 naturalized Jews, 33,603 Ital-ians, 15,42 Maltiese, 4,264 Germans, and 22,328 of various nationalities. The Arab population of the colony had in-creased from less than two and a half millions in 1876 to nearly three millions in the end of 1881. Among the ja-habitants classed as "French," it may be remarked that

those who came from Alsace Lorraine are included -According to the London World, at the recent fair held in that city, called the Peasants' Festi-val, it was impossible to rate too highly Mrs. Ronalds's work at the refreshment stall. Her own dress was perfect; she had a miniature trophy of flags in her head fress, and as decorations a tiny set of cooking utensils hung on her dress. To show the material interest and asistance received, Mrs. Ronalds placed in a conspicu ous position the tickets sent with the various contribu tions of wine, fruit, &c., from many friends. The cakes sent by the Duchess of Albany fetched high prices. At the American stall Mrs. Hughes-Hallett was assisted by a pretty group of starred and strined young ladies, who "popped" corn vivaciously. Mrs. Ronnids looked after the creature comforts with a bevy of aproned notabili-

ties; her" young men" were peculiarly active.

—There is a considerable amount of scandal in Herr Busch's book about Prince Bismarck. The Chancellor is made to say that his son will never be able to accuse him of enriching himself by using his infor mation on the Bourses, as "some foreign Ministers d. Gr., managed, said the Prince, to double his fortune in a very short time; while the other, M. de Moustie speculated, not for humself, but for his mistress, and fir shed by taking poison. According to the Chancellor every Minister of Foreign Affairs is surrounded by temptations to utilize his knowledge for his own benefit, and Ambussadors have even been known to abuse their privileges by doing a little sunggling. Prince Rismarck tells a story of the Duke de Morny, who made a very vent to St. Petersburg as Ambassador from Napoleon III. he took with him wagon londs of boxes and pack ing cases containing laces, slike, and other dutinble arti-cles. Being the "personal ingrage" of an Amhassador, everything passed the Russian frontier unexamined. Once at St. Petersburg, however, the Duke de Morny sold

his silks and laces at a net profit of 800,000 rout -In his preface to the recently published olume of Fianbert's letters to George Sand, M. de Maupassant gives some extracts from Finubert's common place book, in which he used to lot down the blunder marks of the more eminent of his contemporaries. Jules Janin, for instance, speaks in one place of the town of Cannes as being "doubly celebrated as the scene of Hannikal's victory over the Romans, and of Napoleon's anding," after his escape from Ellia. He accuses Louis XI. of having persecuted Abelard, though that king died in 1423, while the date of Abelard's birth is 1070; and he cimulates Shakespeare's celebrated blunder about Boemia by speaking of Smyrns as an island, " How it it," asked Scribe in his reception discourse at the French Academy, "that Moliere tells us nothing about the great events of Louis XIV, a reign! Does he say a word about the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, for instance ! Moliere died in 1873, so that unless he possessed the gif-of prophecy he could not refer to the revocation of the edict, which did not take place until 1683. Some of the writers quoted were no happier in the sphere of prophecy. Thus Joseph de Maistre wrote in 1807: "Nothing can restore the power of Prussia. This famous edifice, built up with blood and clay, with false coles and the leaves of pomphiets, has collapsed in the twink-ling of an eye, and has disappeared for ever!"

-The introduction to Heine's memoirs written by the poet himself, is now before the public When at school, Heinrich Heine stoutly refused to write French verses, much to the disgust of his French mas-ter. His mother, however, encouraged him in his apparent antipathy to poetry, for " she had the greates dread of my becoming a poet; that would be the worst she used to say, that could happen to me." Her plans for her intelligent son were far higher. The daughter o a manufacturer of the neighborhood, having married duke who had won many battles and been rapidly proat the Emperor's court. To this end he had to study Burild, hydrostatics, algebra, and whatever it was deem and necessary to know for the administration of con-quered provinces. But the empire fell, and with it Mine. Heme's card castle. The house of Rothschild was a that time coming into power, and several other great firms had risen in the financial world. Therefore it was determined that Heme was to become a shimmy star if the realms of finance, and accordingly he studied mod-ern languages, especially English, geography, bookkeeping. Ac., and afterward entered the house of a well known merchant as apprenti millionative. But the mer-chant soon shock his head over the uncouth apprentice, leclaring that he had no " talent," which the boy laugh ingly admitted was perhaps not quite untrue. Before long some great tirms failed. Hence's father lost his for-tune, and the more autile soap buildie burst even more rapidly than its imperial predscessor. The next carea which Mine. Herne thought would lead to glory was the of a lawyer. To Hone, therefore, the dutifut son made his way, and, after three years of study, Heine weardy sighed, "What a frightful book the 'Corpus Juris' is! I is the Rible of egotism." There was no success to be at tained there, this was evident; and the mother, now at iderly dame, regretted that her son had not taken the Church for his profession. By this time however the boy was a man, and insisted on taking his own coarse.